

Lifeline Modernization

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Agenda

- ✓ Overview
- ✓ Community Institution Proposal
- ✓ Implementation Issues
- ✓ Technology Transitions and Access to Data

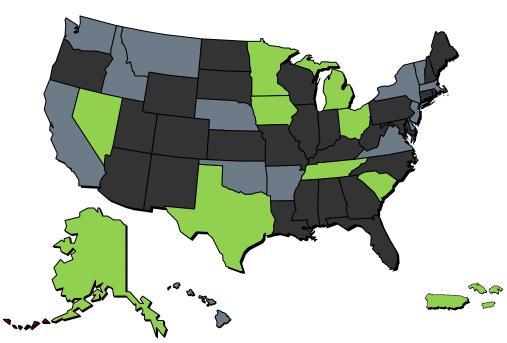


CN Background

- 10 state-based broadband public-private partnerships, from Alaska to Puerto Rico, impacting 876 counties
- Residential adoption survey research in 9 states and Puerto Rico
- BTOP adoption grant programs in Ohio and Tennessee
- Drive digital literacy initiative employed in Lifeline broadband pilots (http://driveyourlearning.org)
- Workforce training initiatives in Ohio, Michigan, and Kentucky
- **171 communities** actively engaged in local technology planning activities
- Library-focused initiatives in an additional

 13 states in partnership with the Bill & Melinda

 Gates Foundation





Digital Workforce Training



Turning Unemployed into Digital Workers

- Establish location in conjunction with community
- Outreach to long-term unemployed
- ➤ Offer training and workspace
- ➤ Online training platform
- ➤ Match trained with employers
- ▶ 13 locations 8 in Ohio, 3 in Kentucky,1 in Michigan, 1 in Texas
- ≥ 500 jobs created

http://www.digitalworksjobs.com



Reeb Avenue Branch Opening, Columbus, Ohio, September 25, 2015



Connected Nation Lifeline Comments

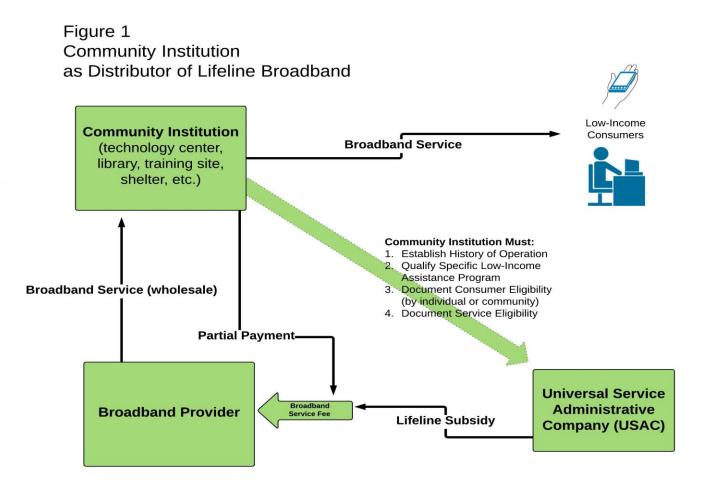
- 1. Community Institutions and Training Matter to make progress in broadband adoption we need to reach people where they are.
- 2. Cost is an important barrier to adoption, but not the only one.
- 3. Lifeline program administration needs to be improved the current provider-based qualification method makes integrating community institution outreach and training exceptionally difficult, even when the provider wants to make it work.
- 4. Do not unintentionally create "qualification gaps."





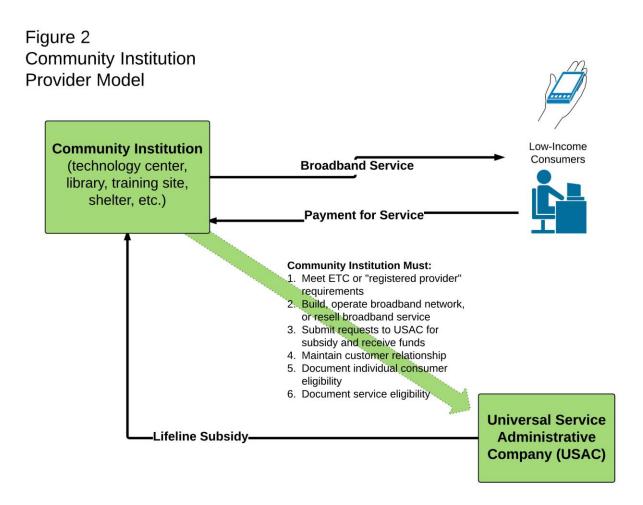


Community Institution Proposal





Community Institution Proposal (cont.)





Distribution Model

- ✓ Quick to Implement
 - ✓ Provider network and service infrastructure in place
 - ✓ Community institutions need not be ETCs to participate (though they should be allowed to if they desire)
 - ✓ Several existing programs (e.g., Wi-Fi hotspot check-out)
- ✓ More community institutions can take advantage
- ✓ Increase social value of broadband use
 - ✓ Remote health monitoring offered by community health center
- ✓ Economies of scale in purchasing
 - ✓ Savings would inure to Lifeline fund
- ✓ Promotes additional community institution services (training, outreach, device distribution programs) by supporting ongoing connectivity



Implementation

- ✓ Third-Party Validation and Verification Process
- ✓ Qualifying for the Program
 - ✓ Community Institution = state/local agency, non-profit, community center, service agency, shelter
 - ✓ Require community service experience and program to target lowincome population
 - ✓ Connectivity purchase from a qualifying provider (ETC or successor)
- ✓ Reimbursement Choice
 - ✓ Institution can choose to document individual recipients as qualifying, or
 - ✓ Employ Community Eligibility by applying community poverty rate to Lifeline support



No Qualification Gaps

- ✓ Limiting Lifeline qualification to SNAP and NSLP qualification would be devastating to Puerto Rico as neither operate in the territory
- ✓ <u>2 million broadband non-adopters</u> in Puerto Rico only 11 states have more residents without broadband
- ✓ Qualifying for federal nutrition assistance in Puerto Rico (NAP block grant) requires income *one-quarter to one-third* of federal poverty rate
- ✓ Puerto Rico needs:
 - ✓ Independent income verification process
 - ✓ To work together with NLAD and national third-party verifier, to make the PR Lifeline Fund efficient and complementary to federal Lifeline
 - ✓ Accommodation for different availability of federal assistance programs



Questions?

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